

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF GAINSBOROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

for the year

1971



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH



1971

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor J. G. Stanley

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor D. Blackburn

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE:

Chairman

Councillor D. Blackburn

Councillor W. Doughty

Councillor Mrs. D. Dudley

Councillor D. R. Gamwell

Councillor G. H. Gerngross

Councillor Heatlie

Councillor B. A. Page

Councillor J. G. Stanley

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL:

William McIntyre, LL.B., F.C.C.S.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES S. ROBERTSON,
M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

ALAN V. SHEARD,
M.B., Ch.B., D.O.bst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Office: The Cedars, Bigby Road, Brigg.
Tel. Brigg 3604/5.

Clerks: Mrs. M. H. Akester, Mrs. N. A. Titman, Mrs. M. E. Jackson.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

THOMAS M. KILYON, M.A.P.H.I.
Office: The Guildhall, Gainsborough.
Tel. Gainsborough 2381

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
2. Royal Society of Health, Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
3. Royal Society of Health Certificate for Smoke Inspectors.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. P. R. CARTER, M.A.P.H.I.

1. Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

MR. F. V. SHEPHERD
(terminated his employment 9.5.1971)

MR. B. VARDY

(commenced his duties 14.10.1971)
Authorised Meat Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1971

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH**

Public Health Department,
The Cedars,
Bigby Road,
BRIGG,
Lincs.
August, 1972

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the past year a great deal of publicity has been given to the unpalatable conclusions reached by those who have been studying the ecology of man, and extrapolating from present trends to predict the results of his continued unrestrained reproductive and industrial activities. Certain conclusions are inescapable. Unless man can voluntarily limit his reproduction and restrict his numbers to a level which the planet can feed and support natural forces will do this for him in ways which cause hardship and suffering for large numbers of people. Furthermore if the increasing numbers of people in the world all demand higher material standards of living and pursue policies of economic and industrial expansion based on capital intensive highly mechanised and power and resource consuming industrial methods and processes many of our known resources will become exhausted within the lifetime of our children.

Against this background the maintenance of the towns high birth rate is undesirable. The very high illegitimacy rate makes it apparent that a considerable proportion of the births were probably unplanned and at least initially unwanted. Plainly too little use is being made of the services of the County Council financed Family Planning Clinics held in the town.

Experience shows that more use is made of this kind of clinic by the better educated and more prosperous married women, who would in any event endeavour to limit the size of their families, than by those less fortunate whose need of the service is greater. Much of the propaganda in favour of family planning and contraception is in written form and we should not be surprised if printed material is read most by the more

literate section of the community. Doubtless the efforts of social workers, nurses and doctors to persuade individuals will slowly exert an increasing effect. The results of teaching in schools will make future generations of young women more receptive to the idea that contraception is both desirable and readily available. In the meantime there is a real need for more extensive use of F.P.A. services by people who traditionally pay more heed to what their neighbours do or say than to professional advisers from a different social background. Now that so many of the old taboos which used to inhibit the mention of the subject have broken down I believe that a great deal could be achieved if those members of the public who appreciate the value of family planning were more ready to raise it in conversation. The more the subject is talked about the greater will be the chance of the girl or woman who needs the service hearing about it in a way and from a source which will influence her behaviour. Only when the climate of opinion in a neighbourhood is such that a visit to an F.P.A. clinic or to a doctor for the 'pill' is considered as 'natural' as a visit to the hairdresser can we expect those most in need to make use of the service. In the case of the unmarried girl, however, the position is complicated by the fact that initial intercourse will almost certainly be unplanned, occurring in the stress of the moment, and she may feel inhibited from attending a clinic subsequently because she does not wish anyone to know that she is flouting convention. This problem can be eased if information about clinics in other areas is readily available. Girls who feel they cannot attend the local clinic may be prepared to go to one in a district where they are not known. The chance of a Gainsborough girl being recognised at a clinic in Lincoln, Scunthorpe or Brigg should not be great.

The vital statistics for 1971 show less favourable rates for infant and perinatal mortality than those for 1970. While the very high illegitimate infant mortality rate remains unchanged it must be remembered that rates based on small numbers tend to be misleading. The rate of 71 per thousand is in fact based on the death of 2 out of 28 babies born out of wedlock. Had only one died the rate would have been 35.5. It would be wrong to base firm conclusions on a rate so vulnerable to the influence of chance.

The high crude death rate of 13.8 is due to the proportion of elderly people in the town and application of the comparability factor to correct for this reduces it to the same figure as that for the rest of England and Wales.

The relatively high proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases noted in previous years was maintained, but apart from this the general pattern of mortality was not remarkable. Notifications of infectious diseases were at a much lower level than in 1970, but the work of your inspectors for purposes of infectious disease control was made more extensive by the occurrence of a small outbreak of Cholera in Spain at the height of the 'package holiday' season, necessitating surveillance of holiday makers after their return.

Fortunately none developed the disease. Other intestinal infections spread by the faecal-oral route however did occur.

Between the 2nd and 8th August, five cases of infection by *Salmonella typhimurium* were notified in Gainsborough and district.

This germ causes severe diarrhoea and vomiting and is almost always the result of eating infected food, as a large infecting dose is normally required to cause disease in man.

The notified cases were in separate households. In one household another member of the family had also had diarrhoea and vomiting, and this was probably due to the same infection.

Questioning the patients about the food they had eaten did not suggest any one shop as a source of the infection. However, a clue came from one of the patients who lived in a village some miles from Gainsborough. She bought her meat in the village but it was brought already cut up from a supplier in Gainsborough who also prepares meat for a number of butchers' shops in the town.

This supplier was visited by the health inspector who reported that conditions there were not satisfactory. There was not the strict attention to hygiene necessary to prevent spread of infection on meat.

Specimens were taken from the premises and persons working there and no *salmonella typhimurium* were found. However, since improvements were made on the advice of the inspector, no further cases have been reported.

The source of *salmonella* is usually farm animals, among whom infection is unduly prevalent. It is maintained among them in two ways. There is evidence that many farm animals become infected from the feedstuffs, and particularly those prepared foods containing imported bone meal. In Denmark, where animal feedstuffs are required to undergo heat treatment the incidence of infection is only half that we experience in England. Spread from one animal to another occurs also, however, because farming practices do not separate excrement from food to the extent necessary to prevent it. The growing trend of making animal excreta into a slurry and spraying this over pasture so that every blade of grass is contaminated may well exacerbate the problem in the future, causing higher prevalence rates among livestock.

In a situation where a proportion of animals brought for slaughter are excreting these germs in their faeces extremely high standards of care are needed to prevent all the meat being contaminated. Knives used in butchering get contaminated during evisceration or from cutting through infected lymph glands and can then spread germs over every surface they touch. The degree of this surface contamination is dependent on the amount of care taken at the abattoir, but occasional slight

contamination is almost inevitable. Although the germs are destroyed by cooking a few may escape destruction if part of a joint is not sufficiently heated. This can occur in spit roasting of poultry where the central cavity may not reach a high enough temperature. The commonest cause of salmonella food poisoning, however, is the transfer of germs from raw meat to some other food through contact with work surfaces or transfer on fingers or utensils. If transferred in this way to a cold cooked meat product, a custard or similar moist food which is then kept at room temperature for some time before being eaten, the few germs transferred multiply on the contaminated food until there may be sufficiently large numbers to cause illness in anyone eating it.

Were it not for the fact that with most kinds of salmonella it requires a large number of germs to overcome the bodies defences and cause illness, disease in man would be very much commoner. That only a few cases occurred in Gainsborough although infected meat undoubtedly entered a very large number of homes indicates that in most of them the standard of care exercised by housewives was adequate.

Risks of this disease have been appreciably reduced by the use of refrigerators for storage of the types of food which sustain bacterial growth. At temperatures below 5°C such as are maintained in refrigerators little if any growth of salmonella occurs. Reliance on this alone, however, is hazardous, and we must hope that the farmers will adopt better methods and reduce the incidence of infection in animals in the future.

Health is far more than the mere absence of physical disease. Mental health, which is just as important as physical health, can only be fully achieved if people have some purpose or objective to pursue. It is in wartime when the overwhelming majority of people identify with the national aims of surviving attack and defeating an enemy that suicide rates drop to the lowest level. Increasing national affluence is usually associated with rising suicide rates. The demoralising effects of prolonged unemployment due to the feelings of frustration, uselessness, boredom and lack of a clear aim which there is some hope of achieving are well known. Consequently unemployment and the fear of unemployment must be classed among the adverse influences on health which every community seeks to minimise.

Much of the industrial unrest of the present time is due to fear of unemployment. Mechanisation to allow increased productivity with reduced manpower has been the aim of both industrialist and government in recent years. Trade unions have sought by fostering this to seek higher rewards for their members. All the parties concerned have failed to realise that economic expansion on the scale necessary to combine the increases in output which mechanisation makes possible with full employment on a world-wide scale is impossible. Even if pursued in a planned programme so that bottle-necks due to shortages of particular production or transport facilities, and impediments from lack of pur-

chasing power by customers were avoided the world lacks the mineral and fuel resources necessary to achieve it. If we continue to pursue this unrealistic solution to our economic and social problems we shall inevitably face more industrial unrest as various groups of workers seek to retain for themselves any job to which they can justify a claim. The dockers who seek to take over the packing and unpacking of containers may be but the first of many such groups. If we continue to offer redundancy payments with a view to solving the problem by voluntary resignation and early retirement we shall have an increased proportion of unhappy and aimless people in our population. Increases in the incidence of depressive illness, or social problems, and of industrial unrest are among the possible consequences.

The long-term correction of this situation is a matter for central government. Local authorities however do have the power to make a small contribution to the short term amelioration of the problem. This they could do by deliberate use or retention of labour intensive methods and by undertaking such work of environmental improvement as lies within their power, making maximum use of labour intensive methods. Tasks such as the reclamation of derelict areas and disused tips, and making parks and recreational areas could provide useful employment. Comparisons between mechanised work and labour intensive methods are seldom fair. For example the street sweeper does a better job than does the road sweeping vehicle because he can work up to obstructions such as parked vehicles, and even sweep obvious litter from beneath them. They are also unfair in that whereas renewal of machinery is subsidised in various ways through our tax systems the employment of additional men is not only unsubsidised, but actually taxed. The costs of keeping men unemployed falls on the state, no payment being made to the employer who spares the state this expense by taking on additional staff. The temporary offer of 75 per cent grants to local authorities undertaking works of environmental improvement is a useful incentive to schemes which can benefit both the locality and the economy and at the same time minimise the health disadvantages of high unemployment. It is, however, politically very difficult for a local authority to undertake such schemes on a large enough scale to make a significant impact. There is always a strong pressure to keep down the rates, and once the estimates have been accepted the pattern of spending during the year is largely predetermined. The ability of a local authority to increase the rates must depend in the last resort on public opinion. My purpose in commenting on this controversial subject is to stimulate the thought and public debate which is a prerequisite of such decisions. You are already doing a great deal to improve parts of the town, but more is always possible. The maximum benefit to the local population will only be achieved if a deliberate choice is made to employ local labour and use labour intensive methods. The full realisation of the possibilities to maintain employment rates in this way must however remain extremely difficult to achieve in view of the rules of competitive tendering and the bias in favour of mechanisation resulting from our present tax system. Even in their policies for direct employment of labour for

functions such as refuse collection Local Authorities are under pressure to minimise their labour force, using work study followed by the introduction of incentive bonus schemes to achieve this. Authorities which fail to do so are penalised as a result of an agreement with the unions on pay, and it is extremely difficult for any authority to resist such pressures despite their ultimate antisocial consequences.

At times of high unemployment the section of the community which tends to be hardest hit is the group of people who have some disability. Employers naturally prefer men who have good records of past employment, time-keeping, and low sickness absence rates, and tend to select the fittest and most intelligent from a group of applicants. Consequently the mentally handicapped and physically disabled have very great difficulty in securing jobs. There is a need for improved services to help these unfortunate people. Within their limited budget the Social Services department of the County Council is doing what it can, but far more is needed. Although at present the only provision for mentally handicapped Gainsborough residents is at the Adult Training Centre at Brigg, a new centre is due to be built in Gainsborough in the financial year 1972-3. This will be sufficiently large to cater for the needs of subnormals in the surrounding Rural Districts too, and will be backed up by two hostels to accommodate those who live too far away to travel daily. One of these is scheduled for 1972-3 and the other for 1973-4. Both are urgently needed, and we must hope that nothing will be allowed to delay their completion. When completed this Training Centre with its satellite hostels will greatly ameliorate the plight of a most needy section of the community, providing for them an interest to occupy their lives, the training which they urgently need, and for their relatives a desperately needed relief from the burden of caring for the afflicted night and day, week after week and year after year.

Services for the physically handicapped are currently minimal, including only half a day per month of recreational activity through the Lindsey Society for the Handicapped and the Spartan Club meetings on Monday evenings. Both of these are held in premises provided by local authority. During the next few years there will be an increasing number of grossly physically handicapped young people leaving school, due to the effects of new paediatric surgical procedures for the treatment of Spina bifida cystica with hydrocephaly. No provision for them has yet been made or even planned, and their future looks bleak. There is a real and growing need for some form of Day Centre at which the younger handicapped individuals can undertake some form of constructive activity, but which also provides recreational activity daily for the older handicapped people.

The physically handicapped like the mentally subnormal tend to be a burden to their families, but for very different reasons. Their problems tend to be largely mechanical, and can be overcome or eased by suitable special design of the houses they live in. A notable feature of 1971 was the completion and opening of the two special bungalows which you

had specially designed to meet the needs of paraplegics. These incorporated most of the known and accepted adaptations to meet the needs of wheelchair occupants and also included some new ideas devised by your architect. Design for the disabled is a subject which has received too little attention in the past, and there is still plenty of scope for original thinking and ingenuity to devise better ways of helping those afflicted to become fully independent. Your new units are among the best I have seen. I must compliment you as a council for constructing them and those concerned with their design upon their contributions to the project.

Your initiatives in other directions are also slowly transforming the town. By attracting industry and accepting London overspill you are doing a great deal to improve employment prospects, increasing the population to a level capable of supporting improved services and amenities at the same time that you help to ameliorate some of the problems of congestion, overcrowding and homelessness in the London area. Slowly but surely you are replacing slums in the older parts of the town by attractive new houses on the higher land at the top of the hill where entrapment of smoke polluted air during those periods of adverse meteorological conditions known technically as "inversions" will not occur. Provided the import of overspill population is maintained at a sensible rate and is discontinued before the population becomes large enough to cause the special problems peculiar to large cities the effects of your policies must prove beneficial. As a result of the use you are making of your powers to foster improvement of older houses by giving discretionary grant you are securing a marked improvement of living conditions in the older parts of the town. Your schemes to extend this by means of improvement areas merit praise, for they combine the advantages of progress with the retention of the better features of the old town's character. Much more remains to be done and the timing of developments carried out by different authorities which is necessary in order to avoid either providing a new clinic or other amenity in the middle of a wilderness or completing an estate before necessary amenities can be offered becomes difficult when they are the responsibility of different authorities in whose extended programmes of capital works they compete with very different rival schemes for priority, and sanction to proceed with which is the responsibility of different Government Departments. Even at the present time when your new estate is gradually approaching the area allotted for development by the County Council but not yet reached it, and which is the period of maximum inconvenience for residents on the estate, there are remarkably few complaints. When this critical period is over and the local services are provided on the new estate this part of the town will be well served and should increase in popularity.

For details of the work of your Public Health Department I commend to you the tabulated data in the pages which follow, and the comments of your Public Health Inspector, Mr. Kilyon, for whose unfailing help I am indebted. This information is in familiar form and requires no explanation.

Among the duties imposed on me by statute and regulation is that of ascertaining and advising you of any factor affecting or likely to affect the health of the population. An annual report in which statistics for a whole year are presented is an ideal opportunity to stand back and review the local position in the wider contexts of the nation and the world. Compared with the perils facing mankind as a result of overpopulation, depletion of resources, environmental deterioration and pollution which our population shares with every other community on the planet our local problems may look trivial, but the global problems are but the sum of all these 'trivial' local ones. We do not live in isolation. Our smoke pollutes the same atmosphere and our liquid wastes pollute the same seas as do those of other communities. For the undercurrent of, what those of you unfamiliar with "Blueprint for Survival" or the results of the studies on population and resources carried out at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology may consider economic 'heresy' which pervades this report I apologise. Man can only solve his problems by facing them and adapting his political and economic institutions to meet the demands made by a rapidly changing situation, and we must prepare ourselves to play our part in this. In the last resort our future health and that of our children will depend on political decisions which in a democracy can only be made with our consent and may involve sacrifices which few of us are yet prepared to make.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. S. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1970	1971
Mid-year population	17,660	17,580
Live births	320	317
Stillbirths	4	3
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	2	7
Total deaths	262	243

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live births	137	152	289	17	11	28	317
Stillbirths	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
Infant deaths under 1 year	4	3	7	—	2	2	9
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	2	3	5	—	2	2	7
Infant deaths under 1 week	1	2	3	—	2	2	5

	Gainsborough U.D.	England and Wales
	1970	1971
Crude birth rate	18.1	18.0
Corrected birth rate*	19.0	18.9 (16.0)
Stillbirth rate	12.0	9.0
Infant mortality rate	19.0	28.0
Legitimate infant mortality rate ..	14.0	24.0
Illegitimate infant mortality rate ..	71.0	71.0
Neonatal mortality rate	6.0	22.0
Early neonatal mortality rate	6.0	16.0
Perinatal mortality rate	19.0	25.0
Illegitimacy rate	9.0	9.0
Crude death rate	14.8	13.8
Corrected death rate*	12.4	11.6

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus, a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate but low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in this district is 1.05 and for deaths .84.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1971
(Registrar General's Figures)

Causes of Death	0–	1–	15–	25–	45–	65	Total	
							M	F
Enteritis and Other								
Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other Infective and Parasitic								
Diseases	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	–
Malignant Neoplasm—								
Oesophagus	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Stomach	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	3
Intestine	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	5
Larynx	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Lung, Bronchus	–	–	–	1	5	5	10	1
Breast	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Uterus	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Prostrate	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Leukaemia	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms ..	–	–	–	1	2	4	3	4
Benign and Unspecified								
Neoplasms	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Diabetes Mellitus	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Other Endocrine etc.								
Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Other Diseases of Nervous								
System	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart								
Disease	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–
Hypertensive Disease	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	–	–	–	–	17	44	38	23
Other Forms of Heart								
Disease	–	–	–	–	1	13	5	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	–	–	–	1	3	30	9	25
Other Diseases of Circulatory								
System	–	–	–	–	1	9	2	8
Pneumonia	1	–	–	–	3	16	8	12
Bronchitis and Emphysema ..	–	–	–	–	1	9	9	1
Asthma	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–
Other Diseases of								
Respiratory System	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Peptic Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Appendicitis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Intestinal Obstruction and								
Hernia	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Cirrhosis of Liver	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other Diseases of Digestive								
System	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal								
System	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Congenital Anomalies	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult								
Labour, etc.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Other Causes of Perinatal								
Mortality	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined								
Conditions	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	2
All other Accidents	–	1	1	–	2	4	5	3
TOTAL	9	2	3	6	45	178	116	127

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES
BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	25+	A.U.	Total
Measles	3	5	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	25
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	3	5	6	4	2	5	3	3	1	32

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by the Lincoln and District Water Board. It is obtained from four boreholes and is stored in two reservoirs with an estimated total capacity of one and a half days' normal demand. A water tower with a capacity of 30,000 gallons is also provided for gravity feeding to the higher levels of the town.

QUALITY

The results of Chemical and Bacteriological examination shown below indicate a good potable water, free from bacterial contamination and from chemical evidence of pollution.

It is a hard water and may be expected to exert the beneficial influence associated with hardness on mortality rates from cardiovascular disease, but is grossly deficient in fluoride ions needed to confer protection against dental caries.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

During the year 273 samples of water, taken before and after chlorination, were submitted for bacteriological examination. These samples were made up of 120 taken by the Health Department and 153 taken by the Lincoln and District Water Board. Of these, seven were reported as having coliforms present and the affected source was free from organisms when resampled.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Report on a sample of water taken from Gainsborough Office.

Chemical Analysis in mg/l.

Appearance — Clear and bright.

Colour (°Hazen) —

Odour and Taste Nothing significant

Total Dissolved Solids (180°C) 450

Total Hardness as CaCO₃ 332

Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO₃ 148

Magnesium Hardness as CaCO₃ —

Chloride as Cl 22.0

Phosphate as PO₄ —

Sulphate as SO₄ —

Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N <0.01

Nitrate Nitrogen as N <0.5

Turbidity (silica scale) nil

Conductivity at 20° (Recip. Megohms) 625

pH 7.82

Alkalinity as CaCO₃ 184

Calcium Hardness as CaCO₃ —

Free Carbon Dioxide as CO₂ 6.0

Fluoride as F <0.1

Silica as SiO₂ —

Albuminoid Nitrogen as N <0.01

Nitrite Nitrogen as N 0.003

Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (4 hour at 27°)	.....	—
Iron as Fe	..... —	Manganese as Mn..... —
Potassium as K	..... —	Sodium as Na —
Heavy Metals (copper, lead and zinc)	.....	—

DOMESTIC SUPPLIES

Number of dwelling-houses supplied by public mains	
— direct to house	..... 6134
Number of houses supplied from private source	..... Nil

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Urban District	2,406 acres
Estimated Population	17,680
Number of inhabited houses	6,134
Rateable Value	£778,640
Estimated Sum represented by 1p	£7,600

Gainsborough is an old market town situated on the bank of the River Trent. The principal industries are Engineering, Timber, Malting and Milling, and the manufacture of wearing apparel.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Records of rainfall and temperature are kept by the Geography Department of the Castle Hills Secondary Modern School. I should like to thank the Headmaster, Mr. R. M. Underhill, for the following information.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR 1971

Month	TEMPERATURE		RAINFALL
	Maximum Recorded	Minimum Recorded	No. of inches
January	49	23	1.8
February	54	26	2.0
March	59	29	2.6
April	64	31	3.0
May	69	32	2.1
June	81	45	2.4
July	86	42	2.0
August	75	38	2.3
September	68	31	1.8
October	60	30	3.4
November	51	29	2.8
December	51	18	1.1

Month with most rainfall: October 3.4
Month with least rainfall: December 1.1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN GAINSBOROUGH

A. PUBLIC HEALTH

Environmental Health Services

Most routine environmental health matters are dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors, who are based as before at The Guildhall.

Matters requiring attention by a Medical Officer should now, however, be referred to the Health Department, The Cedars, Bigby Road, Brigg. Either the Deputy Medical Officer of Health or the Medical Officer of Health can, however, be seen at the County Council Clinic at Spital Terrace, Gainsborough, every Wednesday morning.

Personal Health Services

(a) At 32 Spital Terrace, Gainsborough. Tel. Gainsborough 2923.

Chiropody Monday and Thursday, all day
by appointment.

School Clinic Wednesday, a.m.

Child Health Clinic Friday, p.m.

School Dental Clinic Every weekday by appointment.

Toddler Clinic 2nd Friday in each month, a.m.

Immunisation Clinic 3rd Friday in each month, a.m.

Speech Therapy Tuesday, a.m.

Cervical Cytology 1st and 3rd Thursday, p.m.

The Clinic is the base for the Home Nurses and Bathing
Attendant—24 hour robophone service.

(b) At Woods Terrace Clinic, Gainsborough.

Tel. Gainsborough 2555

Child Health Clinic Monday, p.m.

Antenatal Clinic Tuesday, a.m.

Lindsey Blind Club Wednesday, p.m.

Health Visitor's Hearing

Clinic Wednesday, a.m.

Toddler Clinic 4th Friday in the month, a.m.

Mothercraft Session Friday, p.m.

B. PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES

By the date of publication of this report the re-organisation consequent on the Social Services Act will have been completed.

Personal social services will be provided by a team of generic social case workers under the direction of an area officer and based on the office in Trinity Street.

The services provided will include child care, mental welfare, general welfare, welfare of the elderly and physically handicapped and the prevention and relief of homelessness. Institutional care for the elderly and for the mentally sub-normal in special hostels can be

arranged by this office where and when necessary, as can the institutional care of fostering of children. The provision of home help services and of training for mentally subnormal adults is now a function of the Social Services Department. The provision of training for mentally subnormal children has been transferred to the Education Authority.

C. GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

Primary medical care is provided by two group practices and one individual general medical practitioner. Residents should ensure that they are registered with one of these as this will facilitate the provision of care in the event of sickness. An up to date list of Practitioners providing general medical services is maintained at the Post Office.

There are 3 Dentists, 4 Pharmacies, and 4 Opticians in the town.

D. HOSPITAL SERVICES

Full General Hospital Services are provided at Lincoln, but limited services are available at John Coupland Hospital, Ropery Road, at which beds for cases not requiring intensive care, are provided and consultant out-patient clinics, including a chest clinic are held.

Geriatric beds are provided at Foxby Hill Hospital, and General Practitioner Maternity beds at the Maternity Hospital, North Marsh Road. Consultant Maternity beds are provided at Lincoln, as are infectious disease beds and beds for Psychiatric care.

Services for patients requiring the more highly specialised forms of treatment such as renal dialysis or transplant, heart or brain surgery, etc., are provided at Sheffield.

E. FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

Family Planning Clinics are organised by the Family Planning Association in conjunction with the Lindsey County Council and are held in the following centres:

GAINSBOROUGH

John Coupland Hospital,
Ropery Road, Gainsborough.
Every Wednesday, 6.30 p.m.

Secretaries telephone number:
Gainsborough 2351 (Session
times)

BARTON-ON-HUMBER

The Clinic,
50 Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber.
2nd and 4th Tuesdays each month,
7 p.m. 3rd Tuesday IUD 7 p.m.

Secretaries telephone number:
Saxby-all-Saints 635

BRIGG

The Health Clinic,
Bigby Road, Brigg.
1st and 3rd Wednesday each
month, 7 p.m.

Secretaries telephone number:
Barnetby 651

IMMINGHAM

The Health Clinic,
Pelham Road, Immingham.
Every Wednesday, 7 p.m.

Secretaries telephone number:
Immingham 3742 (Session
times)

LINCOLN

M. & C. W. Centre,
34 Newland, Lincoln.
Thursdays, 6.30 p.m.
1st and 3rd Monday each month
IUD Clinic 6 p.m.
Maternity Wing,
County Hospital, Lincoln
Every Tuesday, 6.30 p.m.

Secretaries telephone number:
Lincoln 30151 (9.30–1.30 p.m.,
Monday–Friday)

SCUNTHORPE

Riddings Health Centre,
Willoughby Road, Scunthorpe
Every Monday, 9.30 a.m.
Parkinson Avenue Health Centre,
Scunthorpe
Mondays 6 p.m. Thursdays 2 p.m.
IUD Clinic Thursdays 9.30 a.m.
Health Centre,
Collum Lane, Ashby
Every Tuesday, 6 p.m.

Secretaries telephone number:
Scunthorpe 5064 (9.30 a.m.–
11.30 a.m., Mon., Tues., Wed.,
Friday)

The Guildhall,
Gainsborough.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In my report last year I referred to the substantial increase in the number of applications for improvement grants and I am very pleased to say that this progress has been maintained. In fact the numbers are almost identical. However, there is a greater emphasis in the improvement of houses to the higher "twelve-point" standard rather than applications for grants for providing the standard amenities. Whereas these last year were in the ratio of about 2:1 this year they were about 4:1. Properties in Woods Terrace, Beaufort Street, Salisbury Street, North Marsh Road and Ropery Road were inspected with a view to them being included in a general improvement area. Officers in other departments were also involved and valuable help and advice was received from technical officers of the Regional Office of the Department of the Environment, Leeds. All the preparatory work culminated in a very successful and well attended public meeting held at North Primary School, Ropery Road, Gainsborough. The response from the public was such as to encourage one to believe that this venture can come to a very satisfactory conclusion and be the forerunner of similar general improvement areas in other parts of the district.

As a result of the work study of the refuse collection department a new incentive bonus scheme was accepted based upon the number of properties cleared of refuse and using plastic bags as bin liners. The success of this scheme will depend very largely upon the co-operation of the public by the proper use of these plastic bags. Difficulties have arisen from time to time and as yet the target for weekly collection has not been achieved. However, the scheme only came into operation during the month of November. Once again I wish to appeal to the business men in the town to review their storage methods and to see whether or not they can improve upon them and perhaps reduce the volume of refuse so as to make handling easier. Once storage of refuse on premises becomes loose and indiscriminate it is added to by others and can eventually become considerable and even dangerous. Broken glass, jagged tin cans and similar refuse if concealed amongst paper and cardboard can be dangerous.

There was a steady increase in the number of animals slaughtered on licenced premises in the district, all of which have to be inspected before they can leave the premises. This became an added burden as the Council lost the services of their additional public health inspector during the month of May and he was not replaced until October. During this time the work was shared between Mr. Carter and myself.

Consequently the routine inspection of food premises, shops and offices suffered. Nevertheless the standard of food hygiene in the town has been generally satisfactory but there is always room for improvement.

We are always happy to advise people employed in food businesses as to how this can be achieved.

It has not been an easy year due to staff shortages but we have tried to serve the public in every way possible and we hope that we have succeeded.

I am most grateful to my deputy, Mr. Carter, for his constant support and application to his work and similarly to my secretary Miss Chaffer. The volume of administrative work seems to increase day by day in which she plays a vital part. I would finally like to welcome Mr. Vardy into the department. He will be employed on full-time meat inspection and this is a branch of the work requiring constant attention.

I am, your obedient servant,

T. M. KILYON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total Number of New Houses erected during the Year

(1) By the Local Authority	57
(2) By other Local Authorities	—
(3) by other bodies or persons	14
(4) Numbers allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	11

Housing Repairs and Rent Acts, 1954-57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
--	---

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts)	761
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2478

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	30
---	----

Action Under Statutory Powers during the year—

(1) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By owners	—
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	—
(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By owners	—
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	—
(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts	—
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
(3) Slum clearance—proceedings under the Housing Acts:—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts subject to Closing Orders	—

(d)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts rendered fit by undertakings	—
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	3
(f)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	—
(g)	Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
(h)	Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957 ..	—
(i)	Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure ..	—
(4)	Nissen Huts, or similar hutments:—	
(a)	Number still occupied	—
(b)	Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused	—
(5)	Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under:—	
(a)	The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18 ..	—
(b)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	71

Housing Acts—Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	30
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
	(ii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	24

Housing Acts, 1949-59

	Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received—	
(a)	Standard Grant	25
(b)	Discretionary Grant	111
	Number of houses owned by the local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry ..	—

Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

	Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960—	
	Number of site licences	—
	Number of caravans permitted under such licences ..	—
	Number of inspections during the year	—
	Number of sites exempt from licence	—
	Number of holiday chalets	—

Public Health Act, 1936

Number of site licences	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of individual licences	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total number of movable dwellings permitted under above licence	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections during the year—						
Sites	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of contraventions remedied	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of sites exempt from licence	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of dwellings thereon	..	..	..	..	..	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	70
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	28
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	31
Bakers and/or Confectioners	10
Fried Fish Shops	16
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	28
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	46
Poultry Packing Station	1

During the year 314 inspections were made of the above premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of Inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	1	—
Ice Cream (Storage and Sale)	63	39
Preparation and Manufacture of— Meat Products, including Meat Pies ..	18	35

MILK AND DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-65

Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council authorising pre-packed milk to be sold using the designations Pasteurised, Ultra Heat Treatment, Sterilised and Untreated.

(1) Number of milk pasteurising dairies ..	—
(2) Number of milk dealers licensed to retail pre-packed milk	45

Samples of Milk and Cream submitted for bacteriological examination and the efficiency of heat treatment—

Milk	102 samples
Cream	10 samples

ICE CREAM

There are on the Register one Manufacturer/Retailer and 63 Retailers. The former is a trader supplying his own needs and the latter retail pre-packed ice cream.

The Manufacturer was visited to secure compliance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959. Inspections were made of premises retailing ice cream.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Articles sampled	No. of samples taken
Milk	4
Processed Milk Products	4
Preserves	2
Tinned, Bottled and Dried Foods	9
Alcoholic Beverages	1
Confectionery	3
Meat and Fish Products	5
Edible Fats and Oils	4
Cereals	1
Drugs and Medicines	6
	—
	39
	—

Unsatisfactory Food and Drugs samples

The following specimens/samples were dealt with by legal proceedings or warnings as noted. In addition advice has been offered on numerous instances regarding compliance with requirements of the Act.

Sliced loaf of bread containing cigarettes

—Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £25

Cornish pasty affected by mould

—Legal proceedings instituted. Fined £20

Warnings:

Haddock fillets—unsatisfactory quality. Warning to supplier.

Jam Tart (pre-packed)—affected by dye from printing on wrapping.
Warning to manufacturer.

Apple Pie affected by mould. Warning to retailer.

MEAT, FOODS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE INSPECTIONS

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Unsound Food :

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ..	3,603	36	14	9,424	15,145
Number inspected	3,603	36	14	9,424	15,145
All disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned ..	25	4	4	16	63
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	133	6	1	9	271
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	4.308	27.77	35.714	.277	2.205
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	6
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	.003
Cysticerosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	7	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering for human consumption is carried on within the district.

No Veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals undertaken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale by retail.

MEAT CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR

CATTLE

2	Carcases and all offal	Johne's Disease
1	Carcase and all offal	Carcinoma
3	Carcases and all offal	Septicaemia
1	Carcase and all offal	Abnormal odour
1	Carcase and all offal	Moribund
5	Carcases and all offal	Oedema
1	Carcase and all offal	Septic Metritis
1	Hindquarter	Bruising
2	Part hindquarters	Broken femur
2	Part hindquarters	Arthritis
1	Forequarter	Damaged and abnormal bone formation
49	Livers	Distomatosis
80	Livers	Abscesses
5	Hearts	Parasitic
7	Lungs	Parasitic

PIGS

8	Carcases and all offal	Oedema
10	Carcases and all offal	Emaciation
1	Carcase and all offal	Arthritis
2	Carcases and all offal	Septic pneumonia
2	Carcases and all offal	Acute swine erysipilis
2	Carcases and all offal	Icturus
1	Carcase and all offal	Septic metritis
10	Carcases and all offal	Moribund
29	Carcases and all offal	Pyaemia
4	Carcases and all offal	Pyrexia
1	Carcase and all offal	Congestion
2	Heads	Tuberculosis
4	Hindquarters	Fractures and infiltration
36	Hindquarters, Loins and Shoulders	Abscesses
7	Legs	Broken and damaged
1	Side of Pork	Bruising
1	Loin and Belly	Damaged
16	Hindquarters	Arthritis
11	Forequarters	Arthritis
2	Kidneys	Nephritis
6	Heads	Cornibacterium Equi
3	Heads	Abscesses
2	Plucks	Emphysema
2	Stomachs	Gastritis
1	Heart	Pericarditis
170	Plucks	Ascaris Lumbricoides

SHEEP

3	Carcases and all offal	Bruising
10	Carcases and all offal	Emaciation
3	Carcases and all offal	Congestion
1	Carcase and all offal	Moribund
2	Shoulders	Bruising
6	Plucks	Parasitic

CALVES

1	Carcase and all offal	Septicaemia
1	Carcase and all offal	Immaturity
4	Carcases and all offal	Umbilical Pyaemia

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING 1971

Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	..	19
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	122 tins and pkts.
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	259 tins and pkts.
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	153 tins
Puddings	..	..	..	..	..	31 tins and pkts.
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	257 tins and pkts.
Fish Fingers	..	..	..	..	..	6 pkts.
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	..	21 cartons
Raisins	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Potato Products	..	..	..	..	..	41 pkts.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Pastries	..	..	..	..	..	10 pkts.
Spices	..	..	..	..	..	12 pkts.
Soup	..	..	..	..	..	8 tins
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	100 lbs.
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	4 tins
Jam and Honey	..	..	..	..	..	3 jars
Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	19 tins
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	1 jar
Drinks	..	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	17 tins
Yoghurt	..	..	..	..	..	36 containers
Mousse	..	..	..	..	..	62 containers
Ground almonds	..	..	..	..	..	1 pkt.

POULTRY PACKING STATION

Although the Health Department are unable to employ an officer full-time at the poultry packing station to inspect the poultry being prepared for sale for human consumption, emphasis has been placed on daily visits as far as possible.

The firm employ a team of quality control spotters under the charge of a supervisor. These spotters are placed at strategic points. There is one in the plucking room, three on the evisceration lines (two are stationary and one roaming) and one in the box room. An officer from my department then checks on all birds that have been withdrawn for any reason and condemnation tickets are made out.

The firm take regular samples for bacteriological examination in their own laboratories for purposes of quality control.

All water used in the factory is chlorinated in excess of the recommendations contained in the Code of Practice. Spot checks are made with the use of a Lovibond Comparator.

Number of poultry-packing premises in the district	..	1
Number of visits to these premises	.. .. .	252
Total number of birds processed during the year	.. ..	5,365,805
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	.. .. .	0.186%
Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	.. .. .	30,000 lb.

SWIMMING POOLS

There is one public swimming pool in the area which is owned by the Local Authority. It is an indoor heated pool fitted with a continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination plant. The season at this pool opens in April and closes in September. The bath is emptied and refilled in July and continuously topped up throughout the season from the mains water supply. Slipper baths are provided at the pool.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

This includes autopsy room, reception area, refrigerated storage for six bodies which can be increased if necessary, offices and other amenities. The public area is most tastefully designed and furnished.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

No licences were issued under the Caravan Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences to keep a pet shop under the provisions of the above Act were issued by the Council during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No application for licences under the above Act were received.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The number on the register is one and 12 visits were paid to these premises to ensure compliance with the bye-laws.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under Section 50 of the above Act, it is the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area where no suitable arrangements for disposal have been made. This function was delegated to your Public Health Inspector. No cases were dealt with during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

231 premises are licensed under the above Act. 56 inspections were made. 6 defects were found.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse collected from 7,803 premises in the area. The town is divided into three districts, each served by one vehicle.

A fourth vehicle is employed to supplement this service when, for various reasons, delays are experienced.

This vehicle is also used for collections from business premises, hospitals, institutions, etc., and so concentrates the work of district vehicles on the house refuse.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The amount of domestic refuse dealt with at the tip was estimated to be 12,510 tons for the year, which was 181 tons more than the previous year.

The method in use is that of controlled tipping. Soil is dug out by the angledozer, deposited on top of the refuse, and finally levelled off. Soil is also received from excavations on building sites in the immediate area.

Tipping operations are carried out in fields on the north side of the flood bank in Causeway Lane.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(Financial Year ending 31st March, 1972)

Total cost of Collection and Disposal of the Town's Refuse is as follows:

Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	£37,749
Revenue	..	..	..	£1,870
			Nett Cost	£35,879

No. of Weekly Collections		Method of Collection	Method of Disposal	COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS						
				Total Cost	Total Tons (Est.)	No. of Premises	Cost per Premise	Cost per 1,000 Houses	Cost per Head of Population	Cost 1,000 Head of Population
House		2 compression vehicles 35 cu. yd. 2 fore and aft. rear load 25 cu. yd.	Controlled Tipping	£35,879	12,510	7,803	£4.59	£5,849	£2.029p	£2,029
Trade										
Population										
17,680										

Rate Represented for Collection and Disposal 4.78p

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is for the year ending 31st December, 1971.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

1. Number of properties in the district
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
- (ii) Mice
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
- (ii) Mice

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? Yes.

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
7,803	10
578	—
198	—
44	—
70	2
9	—
—	—

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Rising dampness remedies	8
Wall plaster repaired	15
Ceiling plaster repaired	7
Eaves gutters repaired	13
Roofs repaired	8
Fireplaces renewed	2
Windows repaired	18
Pointing repairs	9
Chimney stacks repaired	1
Doors repaired	8
Floors repaired	5
Sanitary conveniences repaired	2
Rain water pipes repaired	2
Ventilation pipe renewed	1
Sink waste pipe renewed	1
Water closet flushing cisterns repaired	1
Foodstore improved	1
Blocked and defective drains repaired	46
Dustbins provided	209
Sinks renewed	1
Water closet basins renewed	2
Water closet seats renewed	2
Fuel stores repaired	2
Yardgate repaired	2
Pathways repaired	1

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Houses inspected under the Public Health Acts including revisits	1,615
Complaints investigated	176
Factories with power	8
Outworkers	1
Drainage work	252
Butchers and departments	35
Bakehouse and confectionery departments	1
Fried fish shops	15
Grocers and greengrocers	77
Markets	104
Meat inspection and slaughterhouse visits	801
Offensive trades premises	15
Ice cream shops	39
Cafes and restaurants	15
Licensed premises	24
Works canteens	15
Mobile shops	5
Meat manufacturing premises	3

Vermin and rodent control	..	..	..	..	..	3,330
Depot and tip	..	..	..	..	..	147
Swimming bath visits	..	..	..	..	..	30
Unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	12
Offices, shops and railway premises	..	..	..	..	..	56
Atmospheric pollution	..	..	..	..	..	8
Poultry Packing Station	..	..	..	..	..	252
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	1,033
Pet Animal shops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Noise abatements	..	..	..	..	..	25
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	32
Dirty and verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cattlemarket	..	..	..	..	..	52
Infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	37
House to house surveys	..	..	..	..	..	233
Mortuary	..	..	..	..	..	10
Houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous refuse collection and accumulation	..	..	..	..	..	87
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	..	265
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	332
Slum clearance visits	..	..	..	..	..	115
Ditches and watercourses	..	..	..	..	..	6
Vending machines	..	..	..	..	..	6

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories on the register, including bake-houses, is 114. During the year, 26 visits were paid to these premises which resulted in one offence being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4		—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	109	4	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including outworkers' premises)	4	4	—	—
TOTAL	117	8	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Section 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply list (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wig Makers	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	—	—	—	—	—

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